THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) The Government had considered in depth the seismic safety of Tehri Dam and the detailed seismology studies carried out by the Geological Survey of India, Department of Earthquake Engineering of the Roorkee University and the Russian experts who were assisted by the National Geo-physical Research Institute and Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology for determining the safe height of Tehri Dam, before according approval to the implementation of the Tehri Dam and Hydroelectric Power project (1000 MW) in March, 1994.

In view of the continuing concern relating to seismic safety of Tehri Dam, a Group of Experts was constituted in June 1996 to further examine the issue of seismic safety of Tehri Dam. This Group in its report concluded that the design of the dam was safe to withstand the Maximum Credible Earthquake for the region/in its vicinity.

(b) Tehri Dam is an earth and rock fill dam with defensive measures such as wide filters, sufficiently large free board etc. Even if there is a crack in the dam, it will eventually get sealed on its own due to inherent mechanism of these types of dams.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

Details of undertakings engaged in generation and transmission of power in Cental Sector along with their profit after tax 2004-05

Institutions in Power Sector

†3164. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different institutions are engaged at different levels in power industry;

(b) if so, the number of institutions working at different levels right from production of power to its distribution to the consumers in this industry;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the profit earned by these institutions is fixed; and

(d) if so, the names of above institutions along with the average amount of profit earned by them separately?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Central Sector assist the efforts of State Utilities in generation and transmission segments. However, distribution segment is the responsibility of respective State Governments.

In the generation and transmission segments, there are 9 Companies in the Central Sector. Their names and details about profits are given in the enclosed statement (See below)

Profit of an enterprise varies from year to year subject to change in production/turn over, cost of inputs, efficiency gains etc. The Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission shall specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff. CERC has laid down 14% return on equity in its regulations in the terms and conditions for tariff for generation and inter-State transmission for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.

As per study done by Power Finance Corporation, losses of the State Power Utilities have declined from Rs. 27068 Crore in year 2001-02 to Rs. 20623 Crore in the year 2003-04.

SI. No.	Name of the Company	Profit after tax for 2004-05 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	785.52
2.	Damodar Valley Corporation	631.99
3.	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam	298.43"
4.	National Hydro-electric Power Corporation	684.58
5.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	196.19
6.	National Thermal Power Corporation	5807.00
7.	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	-
8.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	1215.00
9.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.	1704.58